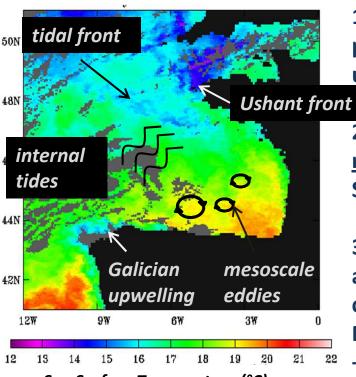
PREdictability of Short-scale COastal ocean processes in the bay of Biscay (PRESCOB)

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Sea Surface Temperature (°C)

Modis data, from PO.DAAC-JPL

- 1- Illustrate and discuss the <u>SSH signature</u> of small-scale processes in a dynamically rich coastal region, as well as <u>uncertainties</u> of those signatures in simulations;
- 2- Set up a coastal ocean <u>data assimilative Ensemble</u> <u>modeling platform</u> available to address science issues and SWOT design choices as discussed within the SDT;
- 3- Prepare a <u>Pilot Experiment</u> to take place in 2017-18, aimed to be concomitant with an AirSWOT experiment, in collaboration with partners from other institutes Main goals = interpret AirSWOT observations there
- + assess the simulations and DA assimilation runs
- + assess the <u>predictability</u> of processes identified in 1.

Specific objectives and approaches

Objective 1:

Observability of coastal processes by SWOT-like altimetry

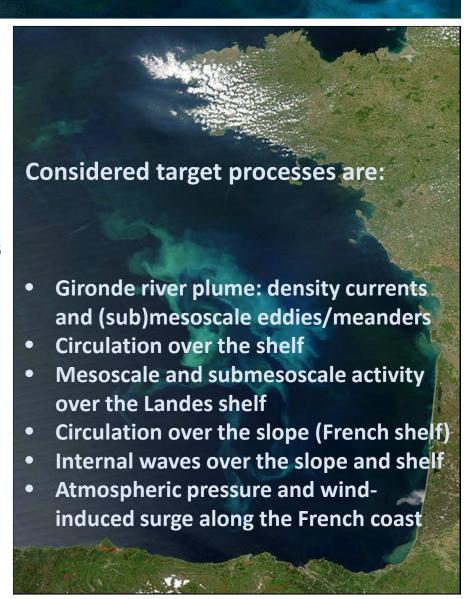
Ability of models to represent and predict the surface signature of such processes

- Numerical simulations based on Symphonie (Marsaleix, 2009); several configurations to be tested regarding the grid, forcing, physics (e.g. waves, mixing)
- Stochastic modelling to estimate model uncertainties in SSH and predictive skill

Objective 2:

Impact studies of SWOT-like data on DA runs (incl. DA methodological and assessment issues)

- Data assimilation platform based on a Local Asynchronous Ensemble Kalman Filter (BELUGA – De Mey, 2008)
- Coastal altimetric dataset (CTOH/LEGOS)



A contribution to address some phase-A issues

- Is there a need for a sub-kilometric resolution in the coastal ocean?
- → numerical high-resolution (O(100m)) simulations in identified sub-domains: analysis and interpretation of SSH signals in terms of physical processes
- → along-track analysis of high-resolution Jason-1/2 data (XTRACK, CTOH/LEGOS)
- What is the impact of the data error budget (amplitude + space-time structure) on the scales that can be effectively observed and on those that can be effectively constrained within data assimilation?
- How could the fast-repeat cycle be used to complement the remainder of the mission (parametrization, modeling) for the study of the Bay of Biscay physical processes? What supplementary information or equipment (AirSWOT, moorings, tide gauges, SST, etc.) will be required to accomplish the goals of the fast repeat oceanographic phase?
- Issues related to data post-processing (e.g. filtering)
 (post Phase A issues)
- → impact studies on the observability of physical processes and on assimilation runs